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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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1. Q. Do men serve in the Soviet military establishments prior to attending college or higher technical universities?
- A. Under the Soviet educational system as it was in January 1952, when Source was last in the USSR, men who had completed their required service commitments in the Soviet Armed Forces received a preference for entry to universities and colleges. The only requirement was that they must have completed their secondary schooling with at least satisfactory passing grades. Source stated that officers and EM of the reserve who entered a university or college were given the choice of taking military training along with the regular course of study. The officers generally refused this training, since they usually had a higher reserve grade than they could attain by taking training in a specialty. EM, however, usually took the training in order to attain a higher grade upon completion of their studies.
2. Q. What are the plans for utilizing scientists and technicians?
- A. had no information on plans for utilizing scientists and technicians after their graduation from universities or colleges. To the best of his knowledge, graduates of scientific and technical universities were exempted from active military service during their school training and after graduation.

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He believed that all men who studied technical subjects, science, law, medicine, engineering, or foreign languages received military training while in school. Upon completion of their studies, they were given a reserve commission in a branch having some bearing on the field of study which they took. Students of the arts, literature, and teaching did not receive any type of military training in school, nor did they receive reserve commissions upon graduation. They were subject to call to service as recruits, to undergo training in the basic branches of service such as infantry, artillery, etc.

50X1 3. [] following additional information:

a. Based on information received from colleagues who had recently graduated from the Foreign Trade Institute in Moscow, [] 50X1 cited the following military training as compulsory for all students. Besides the prescribed normal subjects, all students were required to study a foreign language (a "romance language"). After the first year, military terminology, translation, interpretation techniques, and interrogation procedures were taught. In June and July, a compulsory two-week infantry basic training course was given at some military installation. No other military training was given at the institute. After completion of the school, all students were given commissions as reserve junior lieutenants. [] 50X1 who had recently graduated was under the impression that none of his class were called for active duty, though he was not certain. All the commissions were in the Administrative Branch, and the men had the title of Junior Lieutenant in the Reserve, Translators-Interpreters (Perevodchiki). The specific language was also listed. [] 50X1 class did not receive this type of training, although [] 50X1 studied military terminology, nomenclature of various weapons, and structure of the US, British, and other Western armies as part of his regular language course. This training was given throughout the four-year course. There was no separate military training as such, [] 50X1 could not estimate the percentage of time that was devoted to military training integrated as part of his regular studies.

b. [] 50X1 in Vienna, he attended a night course at the Soviet Institute, Marx and Lenin, in Hoffburg, a suburb of Vienna. There were 50-60 students in the class mostly officers from Headquarters, Military Administration of Austria, Soviet Forces. According to information [] 50X1 received from friends, it was a military-sponsored school. The instructors included Soviet officers and some civilians. Although [] 50X1 attended the school for nearly two years, he was not able to give the names of any of the students or instructors.

(1) The course consisted of lectures and discussions on Marxist dialectics and the history and functions of the Communist Party. [] 50X1

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- (2) [] could not give any details on possible additional duties of military personnel who had completed this course, nor was he able to give any information as to the manner in which military personnel applied for attendance to the course. Civilian personnel were directed by their department heads to voluntarily attend the course.

50X1

c. [] the following schools and universities that he knew to be in Moscow:

- (1) Academy of Foreign Trade, Babushkin St. #4
- (2) Institute of Foreign Trade, Babushkin St. #4: specialized in foreign finance and foreign trade.
- (3) Institute of Foreign Affairs, Rastelotski St,
- (4) Institute of Foreign Languages, location unknown: specialized in European languages.
- (5) Institute of Eastern Affairs, location unknown: trained linguists in Eastern languages.
- (6) Higher Institute of Foreign Languages, location unknown: trained military linguists in languages of the world.

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